



The Urban District Council  
of Houghton-le-Spring.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(DR. D. S. PARK),

For the Year ending 31st December,  
1898.

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R. MORTON & SONS, PRINTERS, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

1899.



HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING,

February 6th, 1899.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF  
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It is again my duty to lay before you my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1898.

Accompanying my report are the Tables "A" and "B" of the Local Government Board, the former relating to deaths, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, and the latter to the new cases of sickness that have occurred during the year.

By referring to table "A" it will be seen that 151 deaths have been registered during the year, but as 2 deaths took place in the Sunderland Infirmary, and 1 in the County Asylum, to persons belonging to this district, and as 12 of the 14 deaths which took place in the Workhouse belonged to other districts, the actual number of deaths upon which the mortality must be based becomes reduced to 142.

*Death rate.* Of the total number of deaths 82 were under the age of five years, and 57 above that period of life. If we estimate the population at the middle of the year as required by the Local Government Board at 7,202, this is equivalent to a death rate of 19·3 per 1000 per annum, and an infant mortality of 60·4 per cent.

The death rate under one year per 1000 registered births is 214·5.

The subjoined table gives the rates of mortality for the last four years as well as for the four quarters of the year under consideration.

Year	Death-rate per 1000 per annum including Workhouse.	Infant Mortality
1895	24·29	46·29
1896	20·09	46·2
1897	15·9	37·03
1898	19·3	60·4

1898 Quarters	Death-rate including Workhouse Mortality.	Infant Mortality.
1st	16·7	50
2nd	23·3	54·7
3rd	21·6	71·7
4th	22·01	37·5

*Births.* The births for the year number 289.

148 Males.

141 Females.

Which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 40·1 per 1000 per annum, and a natural increase to the population of 150.

The following table gives the number of births, male and female, including birth-rate and natural increase to the population for the last four years.

Year.	Births	Males.	Females.	Rate.	Increase.
1895	263	124	139	39·4	101
1896	304	160	144	45·2	172
1897	305	151	154	45·1	206
1898	289	148	141	40·1	150

In table "A," as I have said, the mortality is classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.

Reviewing the causes of death in relation to the mortality, and following the order in which they appear in the table, we find that—

2 are due to Typhoid Fever.  
 1 is    "    Measles.  
 7 are   "    Whooping Cough.  
 8       "    Diarrhœa and Dysentery.  
 6       "    Phthisis.  
 29      "    Bronchitis, &c.  
 13      "    Heart Disease.  
 3       "    Injuries.  
 82      "    All other Diseases, viz.:—

Scrofulous Diseases	...	...	...	3
Cancer	...	...	...	7
Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	11
Convulsions	...	...	...	14
Atrophy...	...	...	...	10
Diseases of the Digestive Organs	...	...	...	9
Diseases of the Urinary Organs	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	8
Old Age	...	...	...	15
All other Diseases	...	...	...	4
				—
				82
				—

The subjoined table gives the death-rate per 1000 from the principal Zymotic-diseases for the last three years:—

	Diseases	1896	1897	1898
1	Small-Pox ... ..	—	—	—
2	Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—
3	Diphtheria and ... .. Membranous Croup }	—	·14	—
4	Typhoid and ... .. Continued Fever }	·74	·44	·27
5	Measles ... ..	1·48	—	·13
6	Whooping Cough ... ..	·59	—	·97
7	Diarrhœa and Dysentery ...	—	·27	1·1
8	Phthisis ... ..	1·3	2·07	·83
9	Acute Disease of the Lungs	2·3	1·7	4·02

*New Cases of Sickness.* The Infectious Diseases Notification Act has been in force in this division of the Union since February 1st, 1890.

On receiving the Notification Forms it is my invariable practice to visit and inspect the premises occupied by the patient with as little delay as possible, and to give such instructions as to isolation and disinfection as the nature of the case may require. To those acquainted with the district it must be obvious, however, that home isolation is practically impossible. This is a mining population, with a large birth-rate; and as the coal trade happily continues brisk the demand for houses is exceptionally great, notwithstanding the large number of workmen's houses that have been built during the past year. Many of the miners live outside the district altogether, and not unfrequently the resources of the family are severely taxed in order to provide sleeping accommodation for the inmates, with a proper regard for the separation of the sexes.

Your Inspector makes an independent inspection on his own account, and acquaints me with whatever defects his rounds of inspection may reveal.

*Disinfectants.* These are supplied free of charge, and your Inspector himself often personally superintends their use. We have a portable disinfecting apparatus, which we use in all possible cases, unless we receive from the medical attendant satisfactory evidence that the contaminated articles have been properly disinfected.

Under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 91 cases have been notified during the year, as against 40 for the previous year, viz.:—

23 of Typhoid Fever.  
42 „ Scarlet Fever.  
25 „ Erysipelas.  
1 „ Diphtheria.

—  
91

These are arranged according to localities and ages, as shewn by the following table:—

	Typhoid Fever		Scarlatina		Erysipelas		Diphtheria	
	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years
The Workhouse ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Market Place .....	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
New Town .....	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Quarry Row .....	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Hill-side .....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Church Street .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Prospect Row .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
D'Arcy Street.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mildred Street.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
William Street ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Elizabeth Street...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambton Street .....	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...
Robinson Street ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Colliery Row .....	1	...	5	3	...	1	1	...
Edwin Street .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
George Street.....	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
Sunderland Street	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bowlby Street.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newbottle Row ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Mautland Street...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pottery Yard .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pit Row .....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Union Street .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newbottle Street	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Hopper Square ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dene House.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tile-sheds .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Henry Street .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	23	...	28	14	24	1	1	...
	23		42		25		1	

MONTHS.	Typhoid Fever		Scarlatina		Erysipelas		Diphtheria	
	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 5 years
January .....	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
February .....	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
March .....	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...
April.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
May.....	...	...	1	6	5	...	1	...
June .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
July .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
September .....	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
October .....	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
November .....	6	...	6	1	2	...	...	...
December.....	5	...	7	6	1	...	...	...
Totals .....	23	...	28	14	24	1	1	...
	23		42		25		1	

*Small Pox.* Not a single case of this loathsome disease has been notified in this division of the Union since January, 1893.

*Scarlet Fever.* Although we have had more cases of Scarlet Fever this year than last, it has not been so prevalent as in former years. The cases were again mild in character, and there was that absence of infectivity commented upon by me in my report for last year. So mild indeed were many of the cases that the parents and others failed to recognize the disease, consequently the intercourse between the children was in no way interfered with.

*Diphtheria.* The solitary case of Diphtheria took place at Colliery Row, close to a cesspool at Fatherly Terrace. The decrease in the number of cases happily still continues. Considering that only a few years ago we suffered from an epidemic of the disease, and that all over the country it is looked upon as the one disease that has baffled the best efforts of the sanitarian, I think we have every reason to feel grateful for the almost complete immunity we have enjoyed for the last two years.

*Croup.* As Croup and Diphtheria are often confounded with each other, it is the more gratifying to note that not a single case of Croup has been reported during the year.

*Typhoid Fever.* As I have repeatedly remarked in my reports, the sanitary condition of a town is often estimated by the presence or absence of Typhoid Fever, as such a disease is too often associated with defective sewers, polluted water, improper scavenging and the like. With regard to the cases occurring in our district, however, such defects are very rarely met with, as the marginal notes will show, although, as I have said, a very careful personal inspection is made in every case. The origin of those cases is necessarily enveloped in mystery, but your Medical Officer is ever on the look out for indications pointing to a probable source.

It has long been known that certain persons are more predisposed to Typhoid Fever than others, and that the mortality is greater in some families than in others, but it is not often that we have such evidence in support of that opinion as was furnished by four of the six cases notified in November last. In the two first cases the patients' father and uncle died of the disease; in the third, two brothers shared a like fate; while in the fourth, a sister suffered from the disease, but fortunately recovered. These cases, let me add, occurred years ago, and in different houses from those occupied by the more recent cases, so that it was impossible that there could have been any common source of infection between them.

The group of five cases which occurred in the same family in Sunderland Street, and which originated from an imported case from Hetton-le-Hole, where the young woman in question was engaged in domestic service, is another illustration of the infectiousness of the disease in small households with improper ventilation, the susceptibility to which I have just referred, and the great importance of early hospital isolation in all such cases.



## TYPHOID FEVER CASES IN 1898.

Date.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Remarks.
Jan. 3	E. Ramsbotham...	6	F.	.....	Nothing.
Feb. 3	B. Tone .....	11	F.	.....	"
" 19	A. Johnson.....	18	M.	Miner.....	"
March 1	Thos. Brown .....	18	M.	" .....	"
" 30	E. U. Harris .....	5	F.	.....	"
July 1	C. Grieves .....	18	F.	.....	"
Aug. 11	Ed. Lyons .....	19	M.	Miner.....	"
" 20	M. Widowfield ...	28	F.	.....	"
Sept. 28	Eliz. Garry.....	18	F.	.....	Offensive smell from ashpit ventilator near.
" 28	F. Terrance .....	17	F.	.....	Attending Higher Grade School, Sunderland.
Oct. 3	R. Marsden .....	15	M.	Putter .....	Offensive and choked-up Drain
" 29	M. Harlow .....	15	M.	Servant .....	Imported from Hetton-lc-Hole
Nov. 2	R. Soady.....	29	F.	Miner.....	Nothing
" 9	A. Tone .....	19	M.	.....	"
" 9	M. Park .....	27	F.	Housewife...	"
" 21	L. Harlow .....	8	F.	.....	Secondary
" 21	M. Masters.....	11	F.	.....	Nothing
" 24	M. A. Wilson .....	18	M.	Miner.....	Street ventilator near house, roof and walls damp
Dec. 7	Ed. Harlow .....	37	M.	Tailor.....	Secondary
" 7	B. Harlow .....	6	F.	.....	"
" 16	J. Harlow .....	13	M.	.....	"
" 24	R. Bowdler.....	18	M.	Miner.....	Imported
" 30	J. G. Hunter .....	17	M.	.....	Nothing

*Cholera.* I am pleased to be able to report a complete immunity from this terrible disease.

*Erysipelas.* There is a considerable increase in the Erysipelas cases, but I attach no importance to this as they were all of a mild character, and there was no evidence to show that they were due to any sanitary defect. A few of the cases were due to injuries, while one was the result of friction caused by the rubbing of the clothes.

*Measles.* Measles was rather common in the district during the year, but never to such an extent as to render the closing of the Schools necessary or advisable. The fatal case was, as usual, complicated with Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

*Whooping Cough.* An epidemic of Whooping Cough ran a concurrent course with the above, and, considering the extensive character of the outbreak, and the serious complications, it is matter for thankfulness that the deaths were not more numerous.

*Chicken Pox.* We had several cases of Chicken Pox, and although in two cases (brother and sister) there was considerable constitutional disturbance, there was nothing in their nature to call for any special mention.



*Diarrhœa.* It was not until the 1st September, after the sudden advent of the hot weather, that Diarrhœa broke out in the township. The cases were neither so numerous nor so severe as in previous years, and so far as my knowledge goes there was a complete absence of the cramp and prostration which are not unfrequently met with in the severer form of summer Diarrhœa.

*Influenza.* We suffered as usual from an epidemic of Influenza, and although the cases were milder in character they were more numerous than they had been in previous years. The severe weather of the month of April caused a fresh outbreak to take place, and it was not until the end of May that the disease might be said to have disappeared, to return again, however, later on in the year. It affected the lower animals as well, notably the horse, many of which succumbed to the disease.

*Pneumonia.* As I have often remarked our mortality from inflammatory affections of the lungs is somewhat high. No doubt our high birth-rate and the North-East winds, from which we suffer in the winter and early spring are contributory causes, as well as the employment in which the vast majority of the inhabitants are engaged.

The other forms of sickness from which we have suffered have been of the most ordinary kind, and require no further mention.

*Milk.* Our milk is of good average quality, and so far as I know, no convictions for adulteration have been obtained by the County Council, by whom proceedings are instituted in all such cases.

*Meat.* The meat offered for sale has been of good quality, and I am not aware of any proceedings having been taken for exposing or offering for sale meat of a bad or doubtful quality.

*Food and Drugs Act.* Proceedings for adulteration under this Act are also taken by the County Council, but I am not aware of any proceedings having been instituted.

*Dairies and Cowsheds.* These are regularly and systematically inspected by your inspector and myself, and as a rule they are well kept, and the light and air space are in accordance with your bye-laws. One fresh license has been granted during the year.

*Slaughter-houses.* These are also inspected from time to time, and although many of the animals are slaughtered in the shops, the refuse is at once removed to a suitable place, so that the premises are always kept sweet and orderly.

*Lodging-houses.* These houses are under strict supervision, and during the recent epidemic of Small-Pox in Middlesbro' they were inspected almost daily, and the occupiers were instructed to acquaint your Medical Officer at once with any sickness occurring among their lodgers, and such instructions were most honourably carried out.

*Water.* The consumption of water for the year was 36,022,000 gallons, of which 7,773,000 gallons were used for trade purposes and 216,150 gallons for watering the streets, flushing the drains, &c., thus leaving 28,032,850 gallons for domestic purposes alone, which is equal to a daily consumption of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per head of the population.

Although our water is subject to intermittent pollution, there has been nothing in the nature of the year's sickness to indicate that the public health was in any way affected by the quality of our drinking water. The supply has always been equal to the demand, although we have been obliged at times to turn the water off at 11 p.m., to prevent waste from leakage caused by thoughtless and careless people. Less water too was used for street purposes in order that the Newbottle and Penshaw Water Committee might have more water for the supply of the districts under their control, for, as you know, Gentlemen, they derive their supply from your Council, but such supply is conditional, and cannot be enforced until both reservoirs for the supply of Houghton are full. The crack in the second reservoir rendered it practically useless for storage purposes, so that we have been living, as it were, between hand and mouth, but now that the reservoir has been walled across and made water-tight, our position in that respect is much improved.

*Cholera Precautions.* It has been our practice for years back to exercise special supervision over the emptying and disinfection of the privies and ashpits and the flushing of the drains and sewers during the summer months, and that practice was well observed during the past year. Such precautions were rendered all the more necessary owing to the excessive heat and protracted drought.

*Hospital Accommodation.* Your Council have been singularly unfortunate with regard to a site for an isolation hospital. Either the piece of ground selected by a Committee of your Council was found unprocurable or the price asked for it was prohibitive, or the ground itself was too small or too close to other dwellings. Such are a few of the difficulties with which you have had to contend. At last, however, a suitable site has been obtained, and when the necessary arrangements are completed it is your intention to proceed with the work. It will be a stone and mortar building, and will probably afford accommodation for from six to eight beds.

*Scavenging.* The scavenging of the colliery houses is fairly well done, but we have a considerable number of private houses, especially those occupied by the poorer classes, where the scavenging is not so well attended to. These houses give a lot of trouble to your inspector, as it is only by constant application and supervision that they are kept in order. The occupier is not always to blame, however, as he is often unable to get the nightsoil carted away after it has been deposited in the street. I am pleased, therefore, that it is under the consideration of your Council to let the scavenging of the whole township by contract, as I have long felt that such a system would be a decided improvement, and have advocated such a course in many of my reports.

*Ventilation of Sewers.* Several manholes and lampholes which were considered objectionable were closed, and ascending shafts substituted in their place. The ventilators as a rule were close to the houses, and not only caused a nuisance by the offensive smell which they gave off, but were dangerous to the public health, as several cases of fever were supposed to have originated in this way.

*Flushing of Sewers.* As a rule the sewers are regularly and systematically flushed during the summer months, and often after protracted

periods of drought, but as our water supply during the past summer was rather precarious, they were not so frequently flushed as usual.

In addition to the work voluntarily carried out by the Colliery Authorities, a large amount of good and substantial work has been carried out by your Council, not the least of which was the preparation of a plan showing the exact situation of the water mains, valves, hydrants, meters, &c. The plan was prepared by your able and energetic Surveyor, and does him the greatest credit.

*New Streets.* Balfour, Outram, and Henry Streets have been built, and Elizabeth and Johnson's Crescents have been completed, while Ironside Street, Edwin Street, and Pit Row have been continued. Front Edwin Street has been thoroughly drained and formed, and handed over to your Council.

Back Edwin Street, including the side streets opening into this street, has been repaired and crossings put down.

Pit Row Road. This road was in a very bad condition, and has been done up and put into good repair.

Back Bowlby Street. The sewer draining the two—D'Arcy Street—has been relaid and properly ventilated with manhole and lamphole shafts. This is a great improvement, as in wet weather the old sewer was constantly getting choked up, so that the footpaths became wet and disagreeable.

Sunderland Street and George Street. The footpaths of these streets have been repaired and asphalted.

Kirtley Lane. Footpaths have been channelled, kerbed, formed, and asphalted.

Quarry Row. Footpaths have been asphalted.

Mount Pleasant. Footpath formed, kerbed, asphalted, and the road channelled and drained.

North View Terrace and Colliery Row. The footpaths have been formed, asphalted, and kerbed.

New Town. The roads have been repaired and the footpaths asphalted.

The footpath leading from the Mission Church to Newbottle Street has been repaired.

Station Road has been formed and asphalted.

Hetton Lane footpath from the bridge to the Cross House has been kerbed and asphalted.

Hetton Road, opposite Cross House, has been widened.

Sunderland Street and Newbottle Street. Large portions of these footpaths have been relaid with concrete flags, giving them a finished appearance, and adding much to the comfort of the public. Part of the latter street was also rechannelled, and various new crossings throughout the town have been put down.

The damaged reservoir, as I have said, has been walled across, so as to make it water tight. The Sunderland Street supply main has

been scraped and cleansed, and Dene House Farm and cottages have been supplied with water. This is a great boon, as both the farmer and the cottagers were seriously inconvenienced by the want of water.

*New Houses.* Forty-one new houses, chiefly of the cottage class, including three shops at Colliery Row, have been built during the year, and the building trade seems to be as brisk as ever.

*Death-rate.* Although higher than last year, the death-rate cannot but be looked upon as satisfactory, especially when we remember the prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough during the year. I have already remarked upon the high mortality from inflammatory affections of the lungs, and given its probable cause. Our infant mortality too is excessively high; this, no doubt, is due to a large extent to our high nativity, and to improper and injudicious feeding. Considering the briskness of the building trade, and the great demand for houses during the past year, we would have been justified in estimating the population at fully 200 above what we have placed it.

I have visited the district from time to time, both alone and in conjunction with your Inspector and Members of your Council, and whatever objectionable practice or sanitary defects these rounds of inspection have revealed, they have always been attended to at once.

Your able and energetic Inspector co-operates with me in the heartiest manner possible in everything likely to promote the health and comfort of the people, and I am indebted to him for much valuable assistance with regard to the supervision of the district.

I am bound to say that your Council are at all times ready and willing to carry out anything likely to improve the town, and now that you have surmounted the difficulties which have beset the Hospital question for the last sixteen years, we will soon be in a position to provide suitable isolation for infectious cases.

All things considered, I have to congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the satisfactory condition of the public health of the district.

I have the honour to be,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

D. S. PARK,  
MEDICAL OFFICER.

## APPENDIX.

## A.

## RAINFALL IN 1898

At Myre Hall, Houghton-le-Spring, in the County of Durham.

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I am again indebted to my friend, Mr. Balfour, for the following particulars with regard to the Rainfall:—

During the year under consideration it was 22·09 inches.

The average for the last 10 years was	...	23·67 inches.
The maximum           ,,           ,,	...	29·44 inches.
The minimum           ,,           ,,	...	21·30 inches.

D. S. P.



## APPENDIX B.

*Summary of work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1898 in the Urban District of Houghton-le-Spring.*

I. Public Health Acts.	Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.	Remarks.
Dwelling-houses & Schools				
Foul Conditions ...	4	—	4	
Structural Defects ...	30	4	34	
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	
Lodging-houses... ..	3	—	3	
Dairies and Milkshops ...	—	1	1	Insufficient Water Supply.
Cowsheds ... ..	2	—	2	
Bakehouses ... ..	—	—	—	
Slaughter-houses ... ..	—	—	—	
Ashpits and Privies ... ..	20	3	23	3 replaced by W.C.s. 3       "       Ash-closets.
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ... ..	42	3	45	5 Prosecutions and Convictions.
Water-closets ... ..	15	—	15	
Defective Yard Paving ...	3	—	3	
House Drainage—				
Defective Traps... ..	4	1	5	
No Disconnection from Sewers ... ..	3	—	3	
Other Faults ... ..	22	—	22	
Water Supply ... ..	1	1	2	To 4 Cottages and 1 Farm.
Pigsties ... ..	1	2	3	
Animals Improperly Kept	1	—	1	
Offensive Trades ... ..	1	—	1	
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	—	—	—	
Other Nuisances ... ..	9	2	11	
TOTALS ... ..	161	17	178	

## II. Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

	Number.
Formal Notices served ... ..	1
Dwellings dealt with ... ..	2
Dwellings made habitable after formal notice ... ..	2
Closing Orders applied for ... ..	—
Closing Orders granted by Magistrates ... ..	—
Dwellings permanently closed ...	—

## III. Water, Food, and Drugs.

	Number.
Samples of Water taken for Analysis ...	—
"       "       condemned as unfit for use ... ..	—
Seizure of Unwholesome Food ... ..	—
Convictions for exposing or selling Unwholesome Food ... ..	—
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis ... ..	—
Samples of Food found Adulterated ...	—

## IV. Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed ... ..	6	Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things ... ..	—
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ... ..	6	Convictions for exposure of infected persons or things ... ..	—
Schools Disinfected after Infectious Disease ... ..	—		

VINCENT SMITH,

Inspector of Nuisances.



TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1898, in the Stoughton Co. Spring Union  
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

[illegible]

\* The heading of column 19 is left blank for the insertion of Influenza, or any other disease which it may be thought desirable to record.

# NOTES ON TABLES A AND B.

NOTE 1. *Medical Officers of Health of "Combined Districts" must make a separate Return for the District of each District Council.*

2. *Medical Officers of Health acting for a portion only of the District of a District Council should write, in the heading of the Table, the designation of the Division for which they act.*

3. *The words "Urban," "Rural," or "Metropolitan" must be inserted in the appropriate space in the heading, according as the District is Urban or Rural, or is within the Metropolitan Area.*

4. *The "Localities" adopted for the purpose of these statistics should be areas of known population; such as parishes, groups of parishes, townships or wards.*

As stated at the head of the first column in each Table, *Public Institutions* should be regarded as separate localities, and the deaths in them should be separately recorded. Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmarys, Asylums, and other establishments into which numbers of people, and especially of sick people, are received are Public Institutions for the purpose of these statistics.

5. *The deaths which have to be classified in this Table (A), and summed up in the horizontal line of "Totals," are the whole of those registered as having actually occurred in the several localities comprised within the Division or District. But the registered number of deaths frequently requires correction before it can give an exact view of the mortality of a Division or District; and the two lowest horizontal lines are provided for the purpose of enabling Medical Officers of Health to indicate, to the best of their ability, what the extent of such corrections should be. Details concerning the corrective figures, e.g., the institutions that have been considered, or the particular localities to which corrections apply, may appear in the text of the report or in supplementary tables.*

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates.	
Area in Acres	1551
Population (Last Census)	6476
" (Estimated to middle of 1898)	7202
Death Rates.	
General	19.3
Infant (under one year of age)	214.5
	per 1,000 Population, estimated to middle of 1898.
	per 1,000 Births Registered.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables A and B, attention has been given to the notes endorsed on the Tables.

*J. J. Park.*

Medical Officer of Health.

(Date) *February 6<sup>th</sup>*, 1899.



11. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1898, in the Daughinton & Spring Union - Utah District; classified according to DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for purpose of these Statistics; the Institutions being shown separate localities. (See Note 2 on back of sheet.)	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.			Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Last Census.	Estimated to middle of 1898.	(a.)			(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	1	2	3	4	FEBRUARY.					10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	FEBRUARY.					10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
														Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.									Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.					Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5

## NOTES ON TABLE B.

(See also Notes on back of Table A.)

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- NOTE 1. The present *Table B.* is concerned with population, births, and sickness (not with mortality) in the district or division to which the Table relates.
2. As stated in the heading of Col. (a), *Public Institutions* should be regarded as separate localities, and the new cases of sickness in them should be separately recorded. Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmaries, Asylums, and other establishments into which numbers of people, and especially of sick people, are received, are Public Institutions for the purpose of these statistics.
3. *Comments on any unequal incidence of notifiable disease upon the several localities, and considerations as to the local incidence of Consumption and other prevalent diseases, should be made in the text of the Report.*